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Three Months Hence.

Our neighbor the New York Times gives this as a list of "the States as to which some doubts are entertained with reference to their votes next No-

New York. Colorado. New Jersey. Connecticut. Delaware. West Virginia Indiana. Montana. Wisconsin

These States have, together, 107 electoral votes, and if the Democrats can et 77 of these votes in addition to those of the solid South, including Maryland, the v will elect Judge PARKER.

The present political sentiment of these States cannot reasonably be inferred from their votes at the election of 1900, for at the last Presidential election the Democratic party was demoralized by Bryanism. We must go to the State elections in them since then to get a notion as to it. Here are their majorities or pluralities in 1902:

Colorado	11.00 11
Connecticut	16,008 R
Delaware	4.153 R
Indiana	35,264 R
Montana	10.486 R
New York	
New Jersey	
Utah	
West Virginia No State	election
Wisconsin	47.599 R

The latest expression of political sentiment in all these States was strongly Republican, for the Legislature elected in West Virginia in 1902 was Republican by a large majority-in the Senate 24 Republicans to 6 Democrats, in the House

The most doubtful State, as indicated by the above table, is New York. The Republicans carried it in 1902 by a plurality of less than two-thirds of 1 per cent. in a total Republican and Democratic poll of nearly a million and one-third. That is a margin so narrow as to justify Democratic hopes of winning the State next November. But as to the other States, the returns of the elections in the middle of a Presidential term do not suggest Democratic victory next November, according to past political precedent.

The only hope of the election of Judge PARKER lies in a political revolution by which not merely these assumed doubtful States, but also many others, including Massachusetts and Illinois, will be carried over to the Democrats.

How Judge Parker Met the Issue of the Open Shop.

A correspondent, "Doubtful," in THE SUN of Saturday, quoted these words from ABRAHAM LINCOLN: "But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man."

"Doubtful" then asks: "Is the right to earn bread by honest toil, without the leave of the labor boss, any less sacred than the right to eat it?" and he inquires how Judge PARKER would meet this issue.

Happily we find an answer, clear and unequivocal, to "Doubtful's" query, in the Reports of the Decisions of the New York Court of Appeals, volume 170; page 815. The case was "The National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers et al., Appellants, vs. JAMES M. CUMMING et al., Respondents, Impleaded with Others." This was the case which settled, in New York, the law of the "open shop," and settled it, by reason of Judge PARKER'S opinion, in favor of the "closed shop." It was, we believe, the first time the question of the "open shop" in this form came before the courts. Since then in other States the same question has arisen frequently, and within the last month or two the courts of Wisconsin and Illinois, differing from Judge PARKER, have handed down decisions in favor of the "open shop.

Judge PARKER's decision was handed down in April, 1902, but the case arose four years earlier. The contest was not between employer and employee, but between two rival bodies of laboring men-a union organization on the one hand and a non-union society on the other; but, as Mr. Justice McLaughlin said, "the principle was the same as that which governs the relations between the legal right as is an individual to threaten to do that employed on the one side and the employer on the other."

At this time the workers in the steamfitting trade had perfected a strong union organization and affiliated themselves with the other labor unions in this city, the common interests of all being looked after by a board of delegates in which the representative of the steam fitters' union was their walking delegate, JAMES M. CUMMING, the defendant in this suit. In organizing the union a little body of independent workmen was left out. These, for mutual protection against the union, formed themselves into the "Protective Association," a union, so to speak, of nonunion men. They were few and feeble, and were content to accept work whereever they could get it and at wages below

the union rates. One day CUMMING, the walking delegate, discovered them at work and promptly took action of the sort which was later made so notorious by SAM PARKS He went to the contractor

and demanded the discharge of the nonunion men, under a threat to "strike the job." It was a threat which the employer could not well withstand, and the non-union men were turned into the street. Then, according to the testimony given at the subsequent trial, the walking delegate said to them: "I will strike against your men whenever I find them and will not allow them to work on any job in the city except some small place where the union men are not employed." Another non-union man swore at the trial that the walking delegate "told us that if he ever found us on a job in the vicinity of New York he would strike it. That he would not allow us to work on any job except it was a small job, a cheap job and he allowed us to do it.' Under these circumstances the non-

union men, being discharged from the work which they had and prevented from getting new employment by reason of the threats which the union made to the employers and contractors of the city, sought redress through the courts. The asked for "a judgment perpetually en joining and restraining the defendants [the members of the union, their officers and their walking delegate] and each of them, their officers, members and agents, from in any wise interfering with and in any manner hindering or harassing the work or employment of the plaintiff or any member of the plaintiff organization, and from coercing or obtaining by threats, commands or strikes, or otherwise, the dismissal or discharge of such persons, or from in any wise interfering with the business of the plaintiff or any of its members." The case was first presented to the Supreme Court, and the injunction was granted. From this decision the union appealed to the next highest court and there succeeded; the judgment below being reversed. From this the non-union men took a second appeal, carrying the case before the highest court in the State, with Chief Judge PARKER presiding. There it was heard in April, 1902. The issue was squarely

that of the "open shop."

It would not be possible for any one to

come out more squarely and flatly against the "open shop," or to set forth more freely the unrestricted license of organized labor to strike against the employment of non-union men, than did Judge PARKEB. As if to emphasize his position, as if to put himself categorically on the side of the union, he quoted a sentence from the dissenting opinion of a fellow Judge in the same case, saying: "I know it is said in another opinion in this case that 'workmen cannot dictate to employers how they shall carry on their business nor whom they shall or shall not employ' but I dissent absolutely from that proposition." He recognized "the legal right of members of an organization to strike: that is, to cease working in a body by prearrangement until a grievance is redressed." He said that not only could they strike "to obtain higher wages, shorter hours of labor and improved relations with their employers," but, he added, "it is their right to strike, if need be, in order to secure any lawful benefit to the several members of the organization-as, for instance, to secure the reemployment of a member they regard as having been improperly discharged and to secure, from an employer of a number of to cause the discharge of other er ees who are not members."

After this emphatic declaration of his opposition, on the broadest grounds. to the "open shop," Judge PARKER proceeded to put this particular case in a somewhat softer light:

"The defendant associations, as appears from the finding quoted, wanted to put their men in the place of certain men at work who were non-members working for smaller pay, and they set about doing it in a perfectly lawful way They determined that if it were necessary they would bear the burden and expense of a strike to accomplish that result, and in so determining they were clearly within their rights, as all agree. They could have gone upon a strike without offering any explanation until the contractors should have come in distress to the officers of the associations asking the reason for the strike. Then, after explanations, the non-members would have been discharged and the men of defendant associations sent back to work. Instead of taking that course, they chose to inform the contractors of their determination and the reason for it. It is the giving of this information, a simple notification of their determination, which it was right and proper and reason able to give, that has been characterized as ' threats. A man has a right under the law to start a store and to sell at such reduced prices that he is able in a short time to drive the other storekeepers in his vicinity out of business, when, having possession of the trade, he finds himself soon able to recover the loss sustained while ruining the others. Such has been the law for centuries. The reason, of course is that the doctrine has generally been accepted that free competition is worth more to society than it costs, and that, on this ground, the infliction of damages is privileged. Ner could this storekeeper be prevented from carrying out his scheme because, instead of hiding his purpose, he openly icclased to those storekeepers that he intended to drive them out of business in order that he might later profit thereby Nor would it avail such store keepers, in the event of their bringing an action to restrain him from accomplishing their ruin by underselling them, to persuade the trial court to characterize the notification as a threat, for on review the answer would be: A man may threaten to do that which the law says he may do. A labor

which it may lawfully do." Standing alone, these opinions of Judge PARKER and the decision that went with them seem radical enough. They are the more striking when set side by side with the dissenting opinion of his fellow Justice, Judge VANN, in the same case. Judge VANN took the position which has generally prevailed throughout the United States and which was upheld only a few weeks Ago in Illinois and in Wisconsin. First, he stated addition to that sent out during the past succinctly the nature of the controversy

organization is endowed with precisely the same

as he understood it: " Thus we have before us a controversy, not be tween employer and employee, but between different labor organizations, wherein one seeks to restrain the others from driving its members out of business, and absolutely preventing them from earning a living by working at their trade, through threats, made to the common employer of members of all the organizations, to destroy his busines unless he discharged the plaintiff's members from

his employment. Then Judge VANN expressed his views ness and strength of diction, is quite worth while for itself alone. He said:

"Workingmen have the right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours of labor or improving their relations with their employers. They have the right to strikethat is, to cease working in a body by prearrangement until a grievance is redressed, provided the object is not to gratify malice or inflict injury upon others, but to secure better terms of employmen for themselves. A peaceable and orderly strike, not to harm others, but to improve their own condition, is not a violation of law. They have the right to go further and to solleit and persuade others, who do not belong to their organization and are employed for no fixed period, to quit work also, unless the common employer of all assents to lawful conditions, designed to improve their material welfare. They have no right, however, through the exercise of coercion, to prevent other from working. When persuasion ends and pressure begins the law is violated, for that is a trespess upon the rights of others and is expressly forbidden by statute. (Penal Code, Par. 168.) They have no right, by force, threats or intimidation to prevent members of another labor organization from working, or a contractor from hiring them or continuing them in his employment. They may not threaten to cripple his business unless be will discharge, for that infringes upon liberty of action and violates the right which every man has to conduct his business as he sees fit or to work for whom and on what terms he pleases. Their labor is their property to do with as they choose, but the labor of others is their property in turn and is entitled to protection against wrongful interference. Both may do what they please with their own, but neither may coerce another into doing what he does not wish to with his own. The members of each organization had the right to follow their chosen calling without unwarrantable interference from others. Public policy requires that the wages of labor should be regulated by the law of competition and of supply and demand, the same as the sale of food or clothing. Any com bination to restrain the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business, in order to create or main tain a monopoly, is expressly prohibited by statute,

and an injunction is authorized to prevent it." These words of Judge VANN'S are fearless and they ring true. One might well wish they had come from the lips of a candidate for President instead of being, as they are, a spirited protest against a judicial decision of that candidate; a decision which, it is not too much to say, was largely the thing that made Parksism possible.

Men of Peace at St. Louis.

An international peace conference, with the swelling title of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of Arbitration, is to be held in St. Louis next fall. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for this peace congress, which was to meet in Washington; but international congresses of many sorts gravitate to a world's fair. Many distinguished European friends of peace will arrive in this town in early September. They will be | tising. taken on tours of inspection to the various industrial centres.

The delegates may be pained, but if they are well informed travellers they will not be surprised to find that the right of private war exists in the United States. Such wars are going on most of the time. Sometimes they are sporadic and local. Often they spread over great stretches of territory. Certain associations or armies of laborers claim the sole right to labor. When they choose not to labor they will not allow their places to be taken. They wage bloody war, with clubs, guns and dynamite, against the misguided persons who try to work in their places and against their employers. them, employment for other members The total losses of life and property in of their organization who may be out of these private wars must exceed those of employment, although the effect will be many formally declared and historically An Investigation of the Possibilities of

> These almost perpetual American wars are worth the study of the European delegates to the Interparliamentary Union if they have time to consider other than international peace and war.

> The Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW is the first man on the committee appointed by Congress to provide for the entertainment of the foreign delegates. The committee met in Chicago last week. It was determined that each member should take charge of the guests as they pass through the State in which he resides. Thus local knowledge can be brought to bear. The desperate wars in Chicago and in Colorado, for example, can be best described by the local

historians. Presumably the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW is not in favor of peace at any price. A statesman of his well known economic views must believe in peace at high prices. Fortunately, the opinions of the Quaker of Oyster Bay don't have to be

guessed at. As he wrote last May: " If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States."

Could there be a more trustworthy guarantee of permanent peace between the United States and foreign nations than that? As the North Dakota poet, Col. JAKE JOCKS, has put it:

'To furriners and Dagos we say, 'Now don't get Brace up an' pony up, for we don't give no tick Be good, goldarn ye, or ye'll git a mighty lick In the neck, dodblast ye,

> From Big, Big

Stick! Peace is easy, simple, almost unavoidable on these terms.

The Partition of Asia.

In consequence of the reports received by the French Government of the unsettled state of the Chinese territory along the Tonquin border, it has been decided to take steps to raise the European force in Indo-China to 30,000 men. An immediate addition is to be made to the already existing garrison there of some six thousand colonial troops from France, and large quantities of war material will be forwarded in

six months. It is said that fears of a renewal of the Boxer disturbance have dictated these measures of precaution; but there is reason to believe that they have been the outcome of a far-reaching policy, the fruits of the recent entente between Great Britain and France. Large concessions have been made by England to France in regard to the parts of Yunnan east of the Mekong River, in which the rivers passing to the sea through Tonquin take their rise, and of that porin an opinion which, because of its clear- tion of the province of Kwang-si south

of the Si-kiang. Siam has virtually been partitioned into two spheres of influence, British and French, the former comprising all the country west of the

Menam River and the latter all that to the east. There are also vague reports that negotiations are in progress between Great Britain and other European Powers touching the future status of the valley of the Yangtse-kiang, looking to British predominance in the provinces bordering that stream. Should they result as desired by the British Government, permanent protectorate of Tibet with British Indian garrisons along the Chiness-Tibetan frontier is to be looked for.

Michigan.

We haven't noticed that the Hon. DANTEL J. CAMPAU of Michigan has promised" that State to Judge PARKER. Such reserve and moderation call for high praise.

The Michigan Democratic platform is s conservative as Mr. BRYAN. It asks for the fixing by law of freight and passenger rates on steam and electric railways, for laws authorizing cities and villages to get possession by condemnation of municipal utilities and to run them, for the establishing by cities of maximum rates for electric light, gas and street car service, and soon.

It is fortunate for the Democrats that Michigan is not on the list of doubtful States.

Several States have adopted laws requiring that a flag shall be displayed over or n front of every schoolhouse. Wisconsin has a law which provides that the American flag must be displayed over each polling place in the State on election day and upor each of the days of registration. Nebrasks has a law making it a misdemeanor to mutilate or disfigure the American flag, or to use it for advertising purposes.

Missouri adopted last year a law making a misdemeanor for any one to use the United States flag for advertising purposes or publicly defy it. New Mexico adopted a law making it a misdemeanor to insult the American flag. Delaware adopted a law making it a misdemeanor to desecrate the national flag by advertisements, and Utah has a law making it a misdemeanor either to defy or to deface the Star Span-

gled Banner Rhode Island adopted in 1991 a law which ordained that the American flag shall be placed upon public school buildings, and lesignating Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, as flag day in that State. Indiana, in the same year, adopted the United States flag as the flag of Indiana, and Colorado adopted a law making it a misdemeanor to place any inscription or device on a United States flag for purposes of exhibition or adver-In the previous year, Maryland adopted a law prohibiting the use of the United States flag for purposes of advertisement, and Ohio fixed as the penalty a fine of \$100 for such use, having previously declared it unlawful.

To protect the flag from desecration and to extend its use in schoolhouses and at voting places has been the uniform policy of State Legislatures. In Massachusetts, under a decision of Judge ADAMS, two persons who recently opened a store for the sale of decorations for the Grand Army of the Republic at its national encampment were arrested on the charge of descorating the United States flag by selling a lettered mblem with the usual stripes but with the stars covering the third of the flag nearest the staff. They were discharged.

A JAPANESE COLONY FOR THE SOUTH.

From the Southern Manufacturers' Record.
The Japanese are taking in the posetbilities rice culture in Louisiana and Texas. A number of them attached to the commissions for repre-senting their country at the world's fair have recently been down to Louisiana, and their im-pressions are of practical interest from the fact that they have begun negotiations for the pur-chase of lands and the locating of Japanese coloists. They were pleased with the lands, with the opportunities they found, and with the chances for development along lines familiar to them. The first efforts of the colonists will be in the

direction of raising rice for seed. The Japane are intensive farmers, and will be satisfied wi the product of a few acres per man: but that prod uct will be of the very highest value.

During the trip of the visitors it was revealed

that great possibilities were recognized in the way of paper making. The coarsest paper of Japan is made out of rice straw, it appears, as is also th finest; and the great quantity of rice straw that is burned up and thrown into the rivers and bayous of the South filled the Japanese visitors with en-thusiasm, as they realized what a good turn they ould do in utilizing this waste product.

Riding along the railroad they also saw the great opportunities that exist for the utilization of the willow trees of the far Southern country, for the use the bark for fibre, the she baskets. &c., and the wood for pulp; and they recognized an almost illimitable field for the exercise of their skill in working up the various parts of the willow.

The land they contemplate purchasing is of

10 000 acres, and the first installment of farmer will be fifty families. They will be farmers of vegetables as well as rice. They will be citizens and send their children to school and pay taxes and obtain a citizenship and play their part in the

Project for a Gigantic Panama Plough. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In excavat ing for the Panama Canal a plough which will throw a furrow a quarter of a mile wide and an eight of a mile deep would remove the soft ground at of a finite deep would reinfove us not ground at a cost of less than a quarter of a cent a cubic yard. If the right man takes hold of it I believe he can make the plough and pull it and guide it. To pull it blocks of concrete of sufficient size might be set in the sea, in deep water, off each end of the canal, the sea, in deep water, off each end of the canal, and engines put on them. They might afterward be utilized for forts. The plough might be after ward used to make a straight channel for the Mis-

Ground sluicing might remove the material a a cost of one cent a yard. Set, out in deep water in the Pacific, a pump which will send a stream twenty-five feet in diameter to the summit of the and let it wash the offal into the Caribbean It will probably carry everything smaller than a goose egg. It will make a stream big enough to goose egg. 19 will make a may be towed up and (by Chinamen, for instance) loaded with rock and floated down, and the rock placed upon the jettles, which should be a half mile apart, as the canal will one day be that wide. Once the tide gets a fair start through, it will seour out a wide. E. B. ROPES. DRIAND, Fla., Aug. 6.

Judicial Ignorance in Philadelphia From the Philadelphia Public Ledger Last week a strapping negro woman was up before a Magistrate, charged with unmercifully

beating her boy.
"I don't understand how you can have the heart to treat your own child so cruelly," said the Magis-"Jodge, has you been a parent of a wuffess yaller boy like dat ar cub of mine?"
"Never-no, never" (with great vehemence-and getting red in the face).

"Pan don't talk; you don' know numn about it." New Hampshire's Taste in Corn TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If "H. C. D." will try Squantum he will hereafter use that corn for his table and feed the Evergreen to his

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 6. Pinal Divorce.

Mrs. Knicker-And was the ruling passion strong Mrs. Bocker-Yes, she wished to be buried in THE FAIR AS AN EDUCATOR.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 7,-The educational value of the St. Louis exposition is undoubtedly greater than that of any preceding institution of its kind. Its opportunities surpass those of the fairs at Paris, Chicago and Buffalo, and are far and away beyond those of any of the earlier exhibitions. Just how much advantage is being taken of these opportunities, or how far their influence will be productive of practical results, it is quite impossible to say.

Analysis of educational results is not

possible by any system of following the crowd. The crowd here is a sightseeing rowd. It wants entertainment rather than nstruction. This is illustrated every day in a thousand little ways. It is shown in the number of those that wander up and down the Pike, in audiences of 10,000 to 15,000, who watch the noisy display which purports to represent field engagements between Boers and British, but which is little other than a kind of Wild West show made very noisy with rifles, field batteries and rapid-fire guns. The usual procession is straggling along one of the aisles of the Electricity Building. It cares nothing for dynamos and knows nothing of ampères or voltage. An English exhibitor, showing a mono-rail system of transportation, starts his little model on its circular track. At once there is a crowd. There is something to see. It is only a toy car running on a toy track; but it is something to see, and the crowd stops to watch it.

In the Machinery Building the crowd drifts along in indifference to tools and machines which are marvels of mechanical skill and ingenuity. But it stops to watch the man who saws puzzle blocks with a small machine saw. With clever skill be makes certain cuts in a small cube of wood. An assistant then takes it, pulls it to pieces, and behold, a toy set of furniture which, by proper rearrangement of its pieces, becomes again a cube of wood marked by the lines of the saw cuts. The crowd watches agape, and buys the cubes for souvenirs. The crowd wants entertainment, and the amusements of the majority are no measure of the lasting benefits which come into many

lives as a result of their visit to the fair. It is hard to say how large a number in this crowd start with any idea of systematic inspection. Probably many do that, but certainly many are drawn from their original purpose. Many start with an idea of what they think they would like to see. On their way to that their attention is caught by some other feature, then by another and another, until the original purpose is quite lost. Others, and their name is legion, stick doggedly to a stated purpose to see it all. These are the real unfortunates. They go through the various buildings, checking them on their catalogues when they make their exit. They move steadily along the aisles, like automatons, their heads turning from side to side, while a fixed and somewhat vacant expression marks the face. They are really in a state of bewilderment, confused with an abundance which they have not the power to comprehend.

Several direct questions were submitted to a number of attendants in the buildings devoted to paintings and statuary. "How many of all these people display any intelligent appreciation of the things they see here?" It was the opinion of all that there were very few. "How many display any particular interest in pictures or statues? Again the opinion was that they were few. "How many go through these rooms evidently or apparently with the sole idea of being able to say that they have been through them?" Probably 90 to 95 per cent. Yet if only 10 per cent. of all those who see that collection of generally inferior or mediocre productions, with here and there some redeeming feature, are helped or benefited, it is surely worth while to have it there. There are students, artists in embryo, ambitious strugglers, who can gain much from that which would, on the nole, be rather a bore to a connoisseur. Among the visitors are many to whom a chromo probably stands as the nearest approach to art in all their experience There are many who would not know whether Corot, Fortuny and Diaz were painters or trick bicycle riders. But something new has come into their lives, even

though it be unrecognized and undefined. The crowd at St. Louis at the present time s largely feminine. Those who have been here from the opening of the fair say that it has been so from the first. In appearance and manner many of them suggest the idea of the country schoolma'am is quite to be hoped that hundreds of them are what they appear to be. If it be so, they will serve admirably as channels of distribution. In every square yard of the nine acres covered by the Education Building there is a lesson for the teacher. The crude and often distorted presentation of life in other lands will nevertheless bring those lands nearer to her or to him and into a sharper and clearer outline. Bulgaria and Siam, Morocco and Argentina will mean more to them than they did, and the thousands of their pupils will profit thereby.

But the crowd is feminine. Whether those who wander singly, in pairs and in groups be schoolma'ams or social companions doing the fair together, they predominate numerically. Many estimate the crowd as consisting of two women to every one man. This is not without its advantage. So will the knowledge of that which has been een be most widely disseminated among those who have not seen it. The evidence of this predominance of femininity is not limited to special displays. There is nothing which a woman may not see with all due propriety, though there is a natural tendency to special interest in special lines. But the preference is not always easily to be understood. There is no difficulty in understanding a feminine preference for garments and house furnishings over locomotives and drop forgings, but it is not altogether easy to account for the preference which rural femininity shows for the spec tacle of the Boer war and for the Igorrotes It might be supposed that the haunts of their choice would be the display of landscape gardening, the poultry exhibit or the streets of Jerusalem. Those who suppose thus will be disappointed.

At present, and for some weeks past, the crowd has consisted largely, very largely, of people from the nearby States, from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas and Texas. A bright attendant at the gate of one of the most popular exhibits said that the expression on the faces of most of his visitors might be translated into a some what defiant "Yes, I came from Arkansas and -- ye, ye kin laugh of ye want ter." It is a crowd feminine, and it is a crowd rural emphatically so. It is unconventional and its male members are prone to wande in shirt sleeves. As a whole, it is either economical or impecunious. Probably in is both. It brings its lunch in paper bags and pasteboard boxes, and eats it in all sorts of places unblushingly. It bites al ternately the thick sandwich in the right hand and the raw tomato in the left hand. It masticates vigorously and with evident enjoyment.

All this is said with no purpose whateve to reflect unkindly upon the thousands who are at the present time the visitors to the fair. The purpose is rather to give emare now the potential beneficiaries of the educational influences of the exposition are from that element in our population which stands most in need of the uplift ing force of such an institution, and who are certain to profit greatly by it. Its effect upon their lives is beyond any possibility of measurement; but it is great, and it will reach beyond the immediate lives of those who see the fair to their children

and to their children's children. An exposition which involves a total expenditure, by managers and exhibitors. f \$50,000,000, may be a costly system of education for a comparatively small por-tion of the people of the United States, but it would be difficult to prove that it has been waste of money. The educational value of the exposition is undeniable. No man can say how far its influences may reach.

THE NEW MAN OF MEXICO. Something About Ramon Corral, Gen.

Diaz's Choice for Vice-President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In United States we seem to know more the affairs of Tibet and Timbuctoo than of those in the sister republic of Mexico. Consequently the recent establishment of the fice of Vice-President, and the election of Senor Ramon Corral to fill the office with a view of relieving President Diaz, the "Grand Old Man" of Mexico, of his more onerous duties and responsibilities, and thus setting him free for travel, has excited but little attention. It is really an important event in American history, whether viewed from the standpoint of the Monroe Doctrine or the silver question.

election of Corral as Vice-President is the very best guarantee for future friendly relations between the two republics. He undoubtedly owes his present office to the influence and support of President Diaz, for although a special act of the Mexican Congress was necessary to create the office, the "popular election" of the Vice-President was entirely in the hands of Diaz. The brainy but irresolute Limantour and the brilliant but flighty Reyes have been set aside, and the "new man" of Mexico steps to the front in the person of Senor Licenciado Oon Ramon Corral.

He is a man just past middle age, a thor oughly educated and a self-contained person

He is a man just past middle age, a thoroughly educated and a self-contained person of singular force of character, resembling in a very marked manner his illustrious patron. He has been brought from the northern part of the republic, and has not yet had the opportunity of becoming a centre of political intrigue. He has filled the somewhat coveted position of Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Governor of the Federal District, and Secretary of the Interior. He is not a military man, but a lawyer, and was the agent of many important American commercial enterprises.

About two years ago the ever vigilant eyes of Diaz saw that unless some new and important factor were brought into the political situation there would probably be a serious clash between the two opposing factions, the faction led by José Y. Limantour, who during the past six years has entirely reestablished the financial position and foreign credit of the Mexican Republic and has made her to-day the most prosperous of the Latin nations in the western hemisphere, and the other faction led by General Bernardino Reyes, who possesses an enviable war record, and has shown himself very solicitous for the welfare of the Mexican army. These two parties stand for much in Mexico. On the one hand, Limantour has obtained the esteem and confidence of the commercial community; on the other, the Mexican army "swear by "General Reyes, Still, neither of these is a man of much force of character, and each is utterly unfitted to become, in the event of the death or retirement of General Diaz, the President of the restless and ambitious Republic.

For these and many other reasons President Diaz was determined to put Ramon Corral to the front and to influence his election for the newly established chair of Vice-President.

dent.

The appointment of Señor Corral will undoubtedly influence for good the relations between the two great American republics and eventually lead to the introduction of American methods in the civil, military, and naval administrations of the country. A RESIDENT OF MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. "Old Tige's" False Charge Against M:

Roosevelt. the Galveston News's Report of the Texa Democratic Convention. Mr. Henderson arraigned the Roosevelt Admin-

Alton B. Parker. (Cheering.) He severely on icised Roosevelt, saying the Rough Riding Pres ient was the only coward he had ever heard o

that was promoted. [Laughter.]
"And no one can deny that he ran like a turkey down to Cuba," the General declared, and there was more cheering. "Some people say that we should strip this man of his spurs," Gen. Cabell went on. "No; let him keep his spurs, but let us take the office away from him." [Applause.]

Gen. Cabell then made an appeal to the convenion to declare for more adequate provision the Confederate veterans, through the Confederate home, and pensions. In this connection he gave Governor Hogg credit for being the first man to assist him in getting up the Confederate Home. "I don't believe in pensions much." said he, "but give each Federal soldier a pension of \$50 a day, it." [Uproarious laughter.] "But we weren't whipped; we just wore ourselves out in fighting them." He concluded by predicting the election of Judge

Parker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Now that the campaign is on, and the rush of words is about to begin, will not The Sun flash this across the sky: "It is much if a man in his lifetime has had one thought that is both original and valuable. The greatest men have had but two or three."

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. Theodore's Fasting. And they came and spoke to Theodore: Came the young men, came the old men, Came the rough and came the smooth men, Came the cowboys from the Bad Lands. Came the guides and those hell-roaring Gents of old that used to please him. Yes, they came and spoke to Theodore

Such as once he loved to tackle. "Mount, oh, mount," they cried, "your bronco. Bucking bronco; ride him roughly, Bang the Colt and hurl the lariat. not look so pesky solemn Heavens! Tell us what's the matter That you sit with folded fingers, All the noontide, never smiling; All the hours of daylight, mopings All the evening, stald and slient.

Came, besought, entreated even

Joys and hus y recreations,

"Here's your rod and here's your rifle: Here's the hat you wore at Tampa; Here's your dearly loved sombrero; Here's your neckwear, gay bandanna Here's the pair of precious leggings That you wore while freeing Cuba-Put them on and say 'Delighted.' In the breezy way you used to.

"Cheer us up who now are pining. Panting for our former Theodore. Say again-oh, we beseech you-What you said when grimy transpor Jumping down the humble gangplank Then it was, we all remember That you grinned and boldly shouted:
'I am like a bull-moose feeling!'

"Theodore! Theodore! Theodore, hear us Have you lost that bull-moose feeling? Don't you feel the least bit moosish? Must the trees about you languish For the axe they've learned to look for Must their tears of sap flow ever? Like the trees, must we walt vainly Hopelessly for canvas leggings?

Silent sat their chieftain, Theodore; Deaf and dumb to all entreatles Of the old men, of the young men, Of the rough and of the smooth men. Of the cowboys from the Bad Lands Of the guides and those hell-roaring Gents of old that used to please him-Silent sat he in Prince Albert Coat and waistcoat, most unstrenuou

lose on high and smote the welking

NO ONE TO NAME THE DUBUOUR. The Mayor of That City Unable to Find a

Lady Willing to Come to This City. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- According to & etter received by Secretary of the Navy Morton to-day, there is no lady in Dubuque, Ia., who cares enough for the honor of christening the gunboat named after that city to make the journey to New York for the purpose. To say that the letter was received with surprise at the Navy Department would be putting it very mildly. Usually the matter of selecting a sponsor for a United States war vessel is made a matter of some controversy between the contractor building the vessel and the Governor of the State or the Mayor of the city after which the ship is named.

In the present case the Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, the contractor for the gunboat Dubuque, as a matter of courtesy asked C. H. Berg, the Mayor of Dubuque, to select a young woman of that city to christen the gunboas This is the letter received by Secretary
Morton from Mr. Berg to-day:
"I regret very much that although I
have made diligent search, I have been

nave made diligent search. I have been unable to find any lady willing to undertake so long a journey. This is due in great measure to the fact that so many of them are in attendance at the St. Louis exposition. Under the circumstances I deem it best to leave the matter of selection entirely. best to leave the matter of selection entirely in your hands." According to officers of the Navy Depart-

ment this is the first time that such an incident has occurred, and they think it probably will be the last. They don't believe, either, that Mr. Berg's search for a young woman willing to christen the Dubuque was quite as diligent as it might have been Secretary Morton was informed to-day that the Governor of Louisiana had selected Miss Juanita Lallande of New Orleans

to christen the battleship Louisians, which will be launched at Newport News, Va., or Aug. 27.
The Mayor of Milwaukee was to-day in-

vited to select a young woman to christen the protected cruiser Milwaukee, to be launched Sept. 10 at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and it is not believed that the Dubuque incident will be repeated.

DINNERS IN SATOLLI'S HONOR. The Cardinal Entertained by Miss Leary and Mr. and Mrs. James Butler.

Miss Annie Leary gave a dinner in honor of Cardinal Satolli at her temporary home at 16 East Seventy-fifth street, yesterday

noon. Those present were Archbishop Farley, Mgr. Lavelle, the Rev. James Lewis, secretary to the Archbishop; Mrs. William F. Sheehan and Miss Leary's two nieces, the Misses Leary. The dinner was an informal affair. The Cardinal and Archbishop Farley in the afternoon went to East View to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Butler. They were met at the train by Mr. Butler, who drove them to the Institution of Mercy, where they were welcomed by the sisters and 400 boys. After an informal reception and blessing from the Cardinal the party were driven through the Rockefeller estate to the Church of the Magdalene at Pocantico Hills, where they were welcomed by the pastor, the Rev. Joseph F. Sheehan, and a large number of the parishioners. The occasion took on the appearance of a holiday, so great was the crowd which came from the country side

both far and near.

From Pocantico Hills the Cardinal and the Archbishop were driven direct to Mr. Butler's country residence at East View, where er's country residence at East View, where a public reception was held. The Cardinal occupied a throne, especially erected for the occasion, which was banked in a unique manner with a foliage display, with the Papal flag behind him, intermingled with the Stars and Stripes. The people formed in line and passed in front of the Cardinal, tiesing his ring and shaking his hand in line and passed in front of the Cardinal, kissing his ring and shaking his hand.

After the reception the Cardinal was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Butler. The Cardinal and the Archbishop remained all night as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, returning home this

dicted his defeat. On the motion of Congressman Bob Henry, Gen. W. L. Cabell ("Old Tige") was invited to address the convention.

Gen. Cabell declared that he was proud to be here as a delegate to assist in arranging for the here as a delegate to assist in arranging for the Sinclair House. The Cardinal's secretaries are making ready for salling on Wednesday on the steamship Sardinia.

CATHEDRAL SEEKING FUNDS.

Episcopalians Appealed To for Money to Construct Choir of St. John the Divine. The building committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is making efforts to raise funds to begin the construction of the outside walls of the choir. The completion of the 60 foot emplacement around the sanctuary makes it possible to commence work on the choir at once.

Circular letters making an appeal for

the \$300,000 necessary to complete the choir

for purposes of worship will be sent to wealthy Episcopalians all over the country. If the money is forthcoming, George Mac-Culloch Miller said yesterday, the choir may be roofed within a year, and will then in itself be the largest church edifice in the city, capable of seating 2,000 persons.

The building of the choir has been held back two years by the efforts of the builders to have the 60 foot granite columns made of a single stone. Special machinery was built for the purpose and the blocks were actually quarried, but two in succession broke in the lathe of their own weight. Then it was decided to erect them in two pieces. The columns as placed cost \$22,000. in itself be the largest church edifice in

pieces. The columns as placed cost \$22,000 what remains of the building of the choir is comparatively simple. After it is roofed, a temporary wooden partition is roofed, a temporary wooden partition will be built enclosing it at the transept, so that it may at once be used for worship. So far, Mr. Miller said, \$500,000 has been spent on the choir end of the Cathedral. Next in order of construction after the completion of the choir will be the transept, for which about \$200,000 more will be refor which about \$200,000 more will be required, and if the money is raised, it, too, can be finished inside of a year, or at about the same time that the choir proper is

COMMISSIONER WARE ANNOYED. The Cause Is a Poem Mailed From Chicago and Signed "Iron Goose Quill."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Eugene F. Ware, Commissioner of Pensions, who attained some fame as a poet before he entered the employ of Uncle Sam, and who is known as "Ironquill," is very much annoyed by the appearance in Washington of copies of a poem entitled "Soliloquy of a Warrior-Poet," and signed by "Iron Goose Quill." After remarking that he is "going back to Kansas," the writer says in the concluding

That is, I say so, but you'll see
It's a mighty cold day when they lose me:
I'll hang on here till the jubilee,
And to hell, I say, with Kansas.

Copies of this poem have been received by officers in the various Departments. It was mailed from Chicago. Who is responsible for the distribution of the verse cannot be learned.

A Sound Brooklyn Philosopher TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an edi torial column of to-day's issue you say: "The most restless and the most discontented of creatures are the people who are rich enough to be idle and who try to make a playtime of life and get satis

Permit me to make a quotation which bears ou At the close of one of his first essays Emerson

A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick, the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event raises your spirits and you think good days are preparing for you.

Do not believe it. Nothing will bring you peace but yourself; nothing will bring you peace but the triumph of principle. Only to those who have learned to say: "Wo can do without happiness, it is not what we desi-